

Diagram 1 provides a summary of those 3 categories:

Diagram 1
A Typology of Migration Patterns and
Its Social Consequences

	<u>Village Stratum</u>	<u>Destiny</u>	<u>Consequences for Village Class Structure</u>
Type 1	Upper Peasantry	US-Latin America	Reinforce hegemony of landed elites
Type 2	Middle and lower peasantry	Latin America	Challenges to traditional Elites
Type 3	All Stratum	Gulf and Arab world	Homogeneity in Village Class Structure

Migration for work and migration for the education of family members are not, of course, unrelated. It had become the pattern, in those peasant households that can afford it, to squeeze their initial savings from their own income and from their family's. This pattern of long-term "investment in education" can explain the fact that Palestinians, who constitute about 2% of the Arab population in the Middle East, constitute no less than 10% of the professionals and skilled high level manpower in the region (Zahlan and Zahlan, 1977:104).

Only with the appearance of alternative income sources on a large scale, after the Israeli occupation of 1967, did the impact of emigration begin to subside as the main factor affecting social differentiation. But this change had a significant effect on the composition of the rural household. In her study on the village of Ballata (Nablus district) during the 1970's Ammons found that while internal migration (for wage labour in the